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GREEN PASTURES GARDENS

TERMS of BUSINESS



All plants sent out are believed to be true to name and description, and in sound and healthy condition. No further warranty can be given.

Prices are based on the difficulty of procuring and propagating stock and the beauty, desirability and size of plants sent out. The sizes of plants mentioned in the descriptions are not the sizes sent out but the average size of mature plants so that you may know what space and position they require.

We make no charge for packing.

We do not substitute unless so directed. But we appreciate it very much when our customers give us a substitute list.

We prefer to send packages Express Collect.

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GREEN PASTURES GARDENS

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TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

Greetings and Best Wishes for the coming year and many thanks for patronage and understanding of past times.

This little publication is more a report on "the State" of **Green Pastures** than a proper catalog. We have now eliminated alpines and most of our heaths; we have many new and rare plants to offer. We have a mania for growing seeds and therefore must hustle our plants into the world as soon as possible to make room for more seedlings. But many gardeners have patience and can wait for a good thing to grow and even enjoy this process.

Our plan now is to confine our efforts to small species rhododendrons and allied plants and to ground-covering plants that are associated with them to make the plantings more naturalistic; to keep the ground cool and to add beauty.

Our remarks have been based on questions that have been asked and information we have been given as visitors have walked through our garden and on our reading of books that are appended toward the end of this catalog. We are interested in plant distribution and in the early collectors of plants and have therefore added to descriptions, wherever possible, the native habitat of plants and by whom and when they were introduced. It should be borne in mind that plants were often discovered and described earlier and by others than those who introduced them to cultivation.

Native North American plants have been indicated by an *.

You will find an index at the end of this book.

Our own private rock garden which remains somewhat of a trial ground is always open to visitors.

We are happy to have visitors or a good talk by letter. We are glad to advise, always taking into consideration that being human we have our own notions and convictions as well as tastes.

A LIST OF
HARDY PLANTS
SUITED to ROCK GARDENS
and WOODLAND GARDENS

ERICACEAE

There is no family more useful in the rock garden and for foreground plantings, for long blooming period, lively color, permanence and fulness of beauty than the heath family and as a whole none more tractable. They are a congenial group and have such strong family resemblances and affinities that there is only harmony when planted together. A cool root run and acid soil are their chief requisites. All are woody and most are evergreen. A pleasant way of growth is produced by stacking the plants, the taller providing shade for the lower and the lower keeping the surrounding earth cool for the taller in the way of ground-covering. A nice balance between sun and shade is important—sun to ripen the wood and produce flowers and shade to keep the foliage healthy and beautiful. However, a savage sun and blistering wind is too much. Somewhat diffused light, cool acid soil with an annual mulch of pulverized sphagnum and moisture during the growing season insures good health.

Arcterica nana. A 3 in. bush; branching and creeping from the base; small oval dark green leaves; small white urn-shaped flowers in spring. \$1.00.

- * **Andromeda glaucophylla.** A beautiful compact twiggy shrublet, all parts covered with white bloom; pinkish waxy urns. 75c.
- * **A. polifolia montana.** Much smaller and more compact in habit; leaves darker; rosy bells. Prefers waterside. 75c.
- A. p. nana compacta.** A small bush from the mountains of Japan; leaves pea-green above, blue-gray beneath. Flowers waxy pink urns. \$1.00.
- * **Arctostaphylos Nummularia.** A small shrub of 12-18 in. with long exploring branches abundantly clothed in small shining leaves with red stems; urn-shaped flowers waxy and white; fruit red. A little known though very decorative plant. \$2.50.

Azalea J. T. Lovett. Slow-growing evergreen; completely covers itself in June with heavy water-melon-pink funnels. Small plants 50c.

A. Gumpo Pink. A small evergreen bush with delicious salmon-pink flowers. \$1.25.

A. Gumpo White. Very free-blooming; large pure white flowers. \$1.00.

Calluna vulgaris nana compacta. Found on the stony hills of Cornwall. One of the most dwarf of heathers. Pink flowers spattered over the cushion. Small plants 50c.

Cassiope lycopodioides. From the mountains of Japan. A dark green pelt-like cushion of slender overlapping branches beset with scale-like leaves; white waxy bells. For bloom, give it a scree mixture, well drained and sun; for most beautiful foliage give it semi-shade. \$1.50-\$2.50.

* **C. lycopodioides.** From Alaska. This form is coarser; branches much thicker and upstanding; open in habit; but with same beautiful little bells. \$1.00.

Epigaea asiatica. A perfect ground-cover for rhododendrons; likes a shaded woodland. The leaves are up to 3 in. in length, hairy, with a slight tinge of rose when young. The flowers are large, long-tubed and of a rich carmine-pink color. Smallish plants \$1.50.

* **E. repens.** Trailing arbutus or May flower of the eastern woodlands. It must have cool shade and really acid soil. Large mats \$2.00-\$2.50.

Erica carnea Springwood Pink. A garden sport of E. c. Springwood collected by Mrs. Walker of Springwood in the Italian Mts. A vigorous prostrate growth of bright green; long spikes of soft pink flowers from Jan.-Mar. Small plants 75c.

E. ciliaris Snow-flake. A chance seedling with unusually large pointed bells of snowy-white which set off the lacy green foliage. Small plants 50c.

E. cinerea atroviolacea. Very floriferous; a lovely shining deep violet easily seen across the garden. Small plants 50c.

E. c. C. D. Eason. Spikes 3 in. long; color a luminous crimson of great depth. One of the best of the summer bloomers. 50c.

E. mediterranea hibernica alba. Slow-growing neat small bushes of dark green, closely behung with snow-white flowers. Small plants 75c.

E. tetralix Prageri. Large waxy flowers from pearl to rose; beautiful. Small plants 50c.

Gaultheria antipoda. A sprawling plant whose branches recurve when they have reached a height of 8-12 in. The leaves are small ovals about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, rather thick, lacquered, bronzy-green; flowers are tiny, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. The fruits are berry-like, white or red, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. New Zealand. 75c.

G. depressa. Sometimes classified as a variety of G. antipoda. The leaves are but half as large. The white or red fleshy fruit is over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. New Zealand. \$1.00.

- G. Forrestii.** A low shrub approaching 4 ft. in height. The thick narrow leaves become 3 in. long. The length of the previous year's growth is behung with racemes of small urn-like flowers dangling on white stems. George Forrest who discovered the plant describes the fruit as being "light China to Prussian blue." In flower or fruit this shrub is very beautiful. Yunnan. \$1.50.
- * **G. humifusa.** Western mountains.. Grows in wide carpets. Leaves are oval and finely serrulate; spicy fruit scarlet. \$1.00-\$1.50.
- G. Miqueliania.** Spreading evergreen; leaves oval, coriaceous, toothed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; turning crimson in fall. Flowers white urns; fruit white. The whole plant extremely beautiful. \$1.50.
- G. nummularioides.** A small prostrate shrub, branches rooting as they proceed. The leaves are heart-shaped, threaded on slender stems. Flowers small, white to pink; fruits bluish. The close growth and the entrancing pattern made by the leaves makes this a valuable plant. Himalaya. \$1.25.
- * **Ledum columbianum.** An aromatic little shrub that completely covers itself in white bloom. It is nice for drifts in bogs or as part of heather plantings. We have too many—50c.
- L. nipponicum.** Rare. 6-12 in. Red-brown downy hairs on stems and leaves. Foliage bright green above, blue-gray beneath. Branches tipped with heads of white flowers. Small plants 75c.
- * **Leucothoe Davisae.** A rare slow-growing evergreen with dark green foliage. Shoots upright from the base, each ending in an erect raceme of creamy urn-shaped flowers. Rare and choice. \$1.00.
- L. Keiskei.** A semi-prostrate bush of zig-zag branches clothed with narrow pointed shiny leaves, bright crimson when young, aging to more sombre color. The white flowers are 1 in. long, borne in terminal racemes. Small plants \$1.00.
- Loiseleuria procumbens.** European form. Arctic alpine; twiggy bushes of a few in. with small thick leaves and bright pink flowers. Small plants \$1.50.
- Pernettya rupicola.** Almost prostrate in growth; young shoots crimson; leaves leathery, glossy, toothed; fruit $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, from cream to rose to red. Chile. \$1.50.
- P. tasmanica.** A very prostrate fragile little shrub. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, narrow and pointed, closely set. Flowers small white urns; fruit a glorious Christmas-red berry almost $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Peaty soil. \$1.50.

Rhododendrons. There is great variation in the height to which rhododendrons will grow. If planted in the open to take the brunt of the weather they will remain low in form; in shade they grow much taller. In the mountain wilds of Asia many of them form extensive windswept moorlands or alpine pastures, now on flattish uplands and again on steep

slopes. To give them their best setting they should be planted en masse as much as possible. For those who must "collect" (my own inborn vice which I make no slightest attempt to restrain) it is possible to group species in such a way that they are in complete accord. For example; all the blue-flowered aromatic members of the Lapponicum Series are very pretty in groups. They will grow in exposed situations and bogs as well. They will provide us with abundant bloom in spring and with an autumnal spattering of blues and purples. With a few of the yellow Lapponicums for accent they make a charming picture.

The number of x's before the rhododendron indicates the rating given by the Rhododendron Society of England. Their absence is not a sign that the plant is worthless; often that the plant has not yet been considered. It is not likely that we all shall see exactly eye to eye with the judgments.

- xx **Rhododendron anthopogon.** A small compact shrub. Flowers bright yellow; $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across. To 16,000 ft. in the Himalayas. \$1.00.
- xx **R. argyrophyllum.** Large shrub growing in thickets. Leaves yellow-green above, covered with indumentum. Flowers white to pale pink, spotted with darker color, bell-shaped and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. W. China and Tibet. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1904. \$1.00.
- xx **R. arizelum.** One of the spectacular Falconeri Series which grows to a small tree. Leaves are 5-9 in. long, coriaceous and puckered, with hairy indumentum underneath. Flowers bell-shaped, 2 in. wide, white to creamy yellow, flushed with pink and blotched with crimson. Slow-growing. Yunnan and S. E. Tibet. Introduced by George Forrest 1917. \$2.50.
- xx **R. aureum.** Leaves narrow, pointed, glossy; flowers funnel-shaped, yellow, varying from pale to bright color, in trusses of ten or less. Very floriferous. Perhaps not hardy in Wash. Introduced by Jean M. Delavayi 1886. \$1.50.
- R. Boothii.** A slow-growing open shrub with large, leathery, hairy leaves. Flowers 7-10 in a close truss, bell-shaped, 1 or more in. wide, soft deep yellow. In the wild it is often epiphytic on trees. Bhotan. Introduced by T. J. Booth 1852. \$1.00.
- xxxx **R. Blue Tit.** A hybrid of R. Augustinii and R. impeditum. Flowers dark blue and almost iridescent in the sun. \$1.50.
- R. caesium.** Small twiggy shrub with bluish leaves and pale yellow flowers. \$1.00.
- xxx **R. calostrotum.** Small bush with greenish-gray aromatic leaves buff to brown on reverse; large saucer-shaped silky crimson flowers, 2 in. across. It will form a carpet if grown close in the open. To 12,000 ft. N. E. Burma. Introduced by Kingdon Ward 1919. \$1.50.
- xxx **R. caloxanthum.** Leaves round and bluish-green. Flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long but less wide. The buds are rusty red, opening to sulphur yellow.

To 11,000 ft. N. E. Burma. Introduced by Reginald Farrer 1919. \$1.00.

× × × × *R. campylocarpum*. Foliage dark and glossy; flowers bell-shaped, 2-3 in. wide, yellow. Very floriferous and one of the best of the yellow-flowered species. Sikkim. \$3.50.

* *R. carolinianum*. Grows to 3 ft. Beautiful leathery leaves suffused in winter with crimson. Seedlings from plant with especially pretty pink flowers. N. Carolina. Introduced by John Fraser 1810. 75c.

× *R. charitostreptum*. A dwarf shrub with bright green foliage and bright yellow flowers set off by scarlet stamens. \$1.00.

× × × *R. chasmanthoides*. An attractive floriferous bush with rose-lavender flowers with green spots and lines. S. E. Tibet. Introduced by George Forrest 1918. \$1.50.

R. chrysanthum. A rare plant said to grow to a foot; our form is a perfectly prostrate creeping plant with leathery, deeply veined leaves. In time it makes a wide mat. Flowers yellow. Siberia and N. E. Asia. \$2.00.

× × × *R. ciliatum*. Grows to 18 in. and over. Crimson budded aging to pink. Said to be the most floriferous rhododendron in existence. Valuable as a thicket group, making a most interesting low jungle, or as a single specimen. Sikkim. \$1.50.

× × × *R. ciliicalyx*. Foliage bristly and scaly. Funnel-like flowers, white with yellow blotch, 4 in. across. Possibly only for the cool greenhouse in Washington. W. Yunnan. Introduced by Jean M. Delavay 1884.

× × × *R. cilpinense*. A hybrid of *R. ciliatum* and *R. moupinense*. The foliage is intermediate between that of parents with flowers larger than those of either; bright crimson in bud, opening to strong apple-blossom pink. My favorite hybrid for March and April. \$1.50.

R. concinnum. A little known densely twiggy shrub with crimson spotted purple flowers. Western China. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1904. \$1.50.

R. cremastum. A little known dwarf bush; well branched and twiggy with aromatic leaves. Each branch terminates in a truss of waxy bells, about 1½ in. long and of a deep dark clear rose. The plant in bloom is a spectacle. \$1.25.

× × × *R. croceum*. Grows to a large bush; leaves rounded, sometimes heart-shaped, dark green. Flowers shallow, 1½ in. deep and twice as wide, opening clear yellow from pinkish buds. Free-blooming and a lovely thing. N. W. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1917. \$1.00.

× × *R. cyanocarpum*. Leaves oval and thick, somewhat blue-green. Flowers 2 in. long, white or cream, tinged with pale or deep pink. At 10,000 ft. N. W. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1906. \$1.00.

- x x R. cygium.** A small shrub with oval leathery leaves, upper surface dark but glaucous beneath. Flowers bell-shaped, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, deep rose with darker blotch. \$1.00.
- x x x R. deleiense.** (Formerly distributed as R. tephropeplum.) This is one of my favorites used as a heath plant or as groundcovering under taller shrubs. The leaves are narrow, leathery and shining, dark bronzy green; the flowers bell-shaped, waxy, of warm carmine pink. Delei Valley. \$1.50-\$3.50.
- x x R. desquamatum.** Grows to a large shrub; foliage slightly blue-tinged. Flowers open bells, deep mauve and spotted. \$1.00.
- x x R. didymum.** Alpine compact shrub, 1-2 ft. high but spreading wider; leaves leathery, rugulose; flowers black-crimson, 1 in. long and 1 in. wide. Should be planted so the sun strikes through them. S. E. Tibet. Introduced by George Forrest 1917. \$1.50.
- x x R. drumonium.** A small twiggy shrub suitable for moor or bog planting. Mauve flowers generously produced. \$1.00.
- x x x x R. euchaites.** A tall shrub; said to be the finest of the Neriiflorum Series. Under side of leaves glaucous with reddish midrib. The flowers are larger than those of R. neriiflorum and brighter crimson. Burma. \$1.75.
- x x x R. exquisetum.** Will grow to tall shrub but blooms while young. Glaucous-blue oval leaves; flowers large, a lovely silvery mauve, with protruding stamens. (A few plants too large to ship \$4.00.) \$1.50.
- x x x x R. Falconeri.** Grows to a large shrub. Foliage spectacular—12 or more in. long, 6 in. wide, thick and wrinkled, covered with a thick cinnamon brown indumentum beneath. Flowers 2 in. across, white suffused with pale lavender, conspicuously blotched with purple. Does not like strong winds. Himalaya introduced 1830. \$2.50-\$3.50.
- x x x R. Fargesii.** Grows to a large shrub with beautiful foliage which it curls sulkily when in need of water. Perhaps it misses the shade of the pine and silver-fir forest of its homeland. Flowers large, pink, in March. E. Ezechuen. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1901. \$4.00.
- x x x R. fastigiatum.** Grows from 8-15 in. A small grayish-leaved bush; lavender flowers both spring and fall. Useful in forming a little natural scrub or furnishing a peat bog. 75c.
- R. fimbriatum.** One of the Lapponicum Series with deep purple flowers. Suitable for heath or bog plantings. \$1.00.
- x x R. flavidum.** (Syn. R. primulinum.) A small shrub with small leaves and small flowers of pale lovely yellow. Free-blooming. W. Szechuen. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1905. 75c.
- x x R. floccigerum.** Leaves dark green; flowers bell-shaped, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, from yellow tinged with rose to bright clear scarlet. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1914. \$1.50.

R. galactinum. Grows slowly to a tall shrub; leaves leathery and may become 10 in. long; flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, pale pink, crimson spotted and blotched; truss rounded. Szechuen. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1908. \$1.00.

x x R. glaucum. One of the oldest species in cultivation. A small shrub, most attractive in thickets. Foliage pleasantly aromatic; flowers bell-shaped, pink to rose. Sikkim. \$1.00.

R. glomerulatum. A 1-2 ft. twiggy shrub; small gray leaves and crimson flowers. A sight in early spring. \$2.00.

x x x x R. Griersonianum. Not strongly erect in growth. All juvenile parts hairy and glandular. Leaves narrow and pointed. Flowers in an open cluster of 5-12; large, funnel-shaped, bright geranium-red. June. This is one of the parents of some of our finest hybrids. W. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1917 and considered one of the finest of his finds. 75c-\$1.50.

R. Griersonianum x Mars x Fabia. This is a seedling of good parentage, unflowered as yet. \$2.00.

x x x R. hemitrichotum. Small twiggy shrub; branches pink and they and the leaves are more or less downy. Flowers pale rose, margined with deeper color. Grows in open rocky grassland. 12,000 ft. S. W. Szechuen. Introduced by George Forrest 1919. \$2.50.

x x x x R. hippophaeoides. Erect growth; leaves small, flowers large, saucer-shaped, pure lavender-blue. At 12,000 ft. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest. \$1.50.

R. hypoglaucum. Foliage dark and thick, glaucous beneath. Flowers funnel-shaped, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide; white. W. China. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1900. 50c.

x x x R. insigne. Foliage attractive. Large rounded trusses of bell-shaped flowers of soft pink with darker spot. Said to flower when young. W. Szechuen. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1908. \$1.00.

x x R. irroratum. (Possibly a hybrid.) Narrow leathery leaves from 2-5 in. long. Flowers 2 in. long, white, pinkish or pale yellow, spotted within. Yunnan. Introduced by Jean M. Delavay 1886. 75c.

x x R. Keiskei. Medium sized shrub; blooms when young. Likes a little shade to keep its foliage beautiful. Young leaves a lovely bronze; flowers soft greenish yellow. Free-blooming. Japan. \$1.00-\$1.50.

x x R. keleticum. Grows to 12 in. Oval leaves bright green above, pale beneath. Flowers solitary or in pairs. George Forrest found it in "open peaty stone pasture and on cliffs and screes." The flowers are dark crimson and come in June. S. E. Tibet. 1919. (Note **R. radicans.**) \$2.00.

x x x R. lediodes. 18-24 in. branching from the base; flowers long-tubed and small, in white to pink daphne-like heads. Forms a scrub in pine forests and is especially nice in rock gardens and foreground plantings. Blooms when young. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1913. \$1.25.

x x x R. leucaspis. (Possibly a hybrid.) Small shrub of 1-2 ft. Leaves hairy; flowers large, cream-white with very large brown anthers. Blooms in Feb. and Mar. One of my favorites. Tibet. Introduced by Kingdon Ward 1925. \$2.50.

x x x R. Lindleyi. A sprawling shrub with smooth oval leaves of 6 in. The flowers are funnel-shaped, 3 in. long and as wide; white. Being often found as an epiphyte it can be planted in crumbling stumps and decaying logs to good advantage. Not overly hardy but has been grown in mild sections of the British Isles. Sikkim. Discovered by J. D. Hooker 1848. \$1.50.

x x x R. lutescens. Grows in thickets and on margins of woods exposed to sun. One of the earliest to bloom with fresh green-yellow flowers. Pointed narrow leaves suffused with bronze and dark red. It is best to give it the protection of larger shrubs since it blooms in Mar. and Apr. W. China and Tibet. Introduced by E. H. Wilson. 75c.

x x x R. megacalyx. A tall open shrub with large leaves. Flowers 4 in. long and 4 in. wide, white or flushed, washed with yellow inside. Possibly too tender for Washington except in cool greenhouse. N. E. Burma at 9,000 ft. Discovered by Kingdon Ward 1914. \$1.50.

x x x R. moupinense. A smallish shrub; leaves somewhat heart-shaped and fringed with hairs; large funnel-like flowers are white, flushed madder-pink in bud. Often epiphytic or growing on rocks in the wild. Tibet. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1909. \$1.50.

x x x x R. mucronulatum. Deciduous and should be planted against an evergreen screen to show off flowers which are pink to rosy-mauve. One of the finest early-blooming shrubs, blooming from Jan. to Apr. depending on the weather. Propogated from selected forms. W. China and Tibet. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1904. 75c.

x x x x R. neriiflorum. A small shrub that blooms at an early age with lovely luminous scarlet bells, almost 2 in. long, which it produces in abundance and retains a long time. The leaves are a bright green with white on the under surface. My specimen plant is a great trouble to me—every one who passes wants it. To 12,000 ft. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1906. \$1.50.

x x x R. oleifolium. Grows to 4 ft. Leaves are narrow, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; the flowers over 1 in. long, funnel-shaped and pale pink. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1906. \$1.00.

- x x x R. orbiculare.** Slow-growing shrub, increasing in width almost as fast as in height. Leaves oval, conspicuously heart-shaped, bluish green; flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. across with a wide base, rosy pink. Szechuen. \$1.50.
- x x R. oreotrepheS.** Slowly grows to tall shrub; evergreen to semi-deciduous; leaves beautiful leathery gray-lavender ovals; large delicate lavender or pink flowers. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1906. \$1.00-\$2.50.
- x x R. pallescens.** A small compact shrub with smooth leaves, the young shoots pale in spring. Flowers milky white, spotted with cinnabarred. It resembles its near-relative, *R. yunnanense*. \$2.00.
- x x R. pemakoense.** Habit dense and cushion-like, increasing in width by suckers; a valiant and early bloomer; flowers 2 in. across, pale pearly-mauve. One of the most satisfying small shrubs. \$1.00-\$2.50.
- x R. prostratum.** An exceedingly slow-growing shrublet of 2-4 in. with shiny oval leaves and they and the young shoots are bristly with hairs. Flowers saucer-shaped, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, rosy purple and spotted. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1910. Small plants 75c.
- x x x x R. racemosum.** Oval leaves are gray; young shoots crimson. Flowers appear in the axils of the terminal leaves. Few shrubs offer more in beauty or contribute more to the glorious feeling of the resurgence of spring. We like it growing in crowds. W. China. Introduced before 1889. \$1.25.
- x x x x R. racemosum forma.** This blooms a little later than the type and has a tendency to have the margins of flowers emphasized with deeper color. \$1.50.
- x x x x R. racemosum Forrest's 19404.** (Seedlings). A more dwarf form than the type. \$1.50.
- x x x x R. racemosum.** From a seedling that appeared in our garden. It has a tendency to grow taller, the flowers being almost mauve. \$1.25.
- x x x x R. radicans.** Forms a dark green carpet of 2-4 in. Flowers usually solitary and deep violet color; very free-blooming in a sunny position. June. I have been very bothered to distinguish this from *R. keleticum*—if I have the true *R. keleticum* it does not always reach the described height of 1 ft. Between the two plants there is however a decided difference in time of bloom and color. S. E. Tibet. Introduced by George Forrest 1921. \$2.00.
- x x x R. radinum.** A very attractive small twiggy shrub bearing dense clusters of daphne-like flowers, white to pink. Blooms at an early age. China. \$2.00.
- x x R. riparium.** 12-18 in. Bright rose-purple flowers; a fine sight in bloom. Suited for bogs and moors. \$1.50.

x x x x R. russatum. (Syn. *R. cantabile*.) A dwarf shrub, very compact and leafy. Flowers 1 in. wide, a glorious dark purple-blue. To 12,000 ft. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1913. \$1.50.

R. scyphocalyx. Low-branched small shrub; leaves rich green above, paler beneath. Calyx and carolla yellowish-crimson to rose-orange. \$1.25.

R. Smirnovi. From 4-6 ft. high; branches stout and close. Leaves narrow, blue-green above and covered with thick white felt below. Blooms at an early age; flowers bright rose-pink. South Caucasus. Introduced 1885. \$2.50.

R. spiciferum. A small aromatic shrub with numerous pink flowers. It would make a fine heath planted en masse. We have too many—75c.

x x R. telmateium. A dwarf shrub with small oval leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, almost saucer-shaped, rosy-purple with a white throat. Up to 12,000 ft. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1914. \$1.25.

* **x x x x R. Vaseyi.** Deciduous, 6-10 ft. Clear pink flowers; lovely in woodland where it creates a feeling of exuberant spring. Mountains of Carolina. Introduced 1891. \$1.00.

x x x x R. Wardii. Shrub with rather thick foliage, deep green; said to be one of the best yellow-flowered rhododendrons; flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high and wide. W. Yunnan. Introduced by Kingdon Ward 1913. \$1.25.

x x x x R. Williamsianum. Said to grow to 4 ft. Our form is, however, perfectly prostrate. It is beautiful at any time of the year with oval heart-shaped leaves which in early spring are suffused with bronzy green color. The flower is bell-shaped, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, waxy crimson in bud and maturing to apple-blossom-pink. W. Szechuen. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1908. \$1.25-\$2.50.

x x x R. xanthocodon. A tall shrub with blue-green oval leaves; yellow-green bell-shaped flowers. \$2.00.

x x x x R. yunnanense. A most useful plant to drape over a wall, cover a bank, to use as foreground planting or to take an important position in the rock garden. Variable in habit, growing erect or sprawling, depending on whether it started life in sun or shade. Flowers creamy-white, spotted with cinnabar—a thrilling sight in bloom. W. China. Introduced by Jean M. Delavay 1889. \$2.50.

Tripetaleia bracteata. A deciduous shrub reaching 3 ft. or more, beginning to bloom when only 5 in. tall. The leaves are narrowly strap-shaped, 2 in. long. The racemes are stiffly erect and bear waxy flowers composed of only three narrow white petals that curve backward. The style is stout and protrudes and curves well beyond the flower. The foliage colors beautifully in the fall. Japan. \$1.50.

Vaccinium glauco-album. Rare. A small evergreen shrub from altitudes of 10,000 ft. in the Himalayas. Beautiful leathery dark blue-green leaves with bluish-white reverses. Flowers borne in 2-3 in. racemes, pinkish white. Berries black with white bloom. \$1.50.

V. Nummularia. A small shrub with oval leathery wrinkled leaves set closely on slender branches beset with light brown bristles. The flowers are small pinkish urns, margined with brighter color. Fruits are black. In Sikkim it sometimes grows in the forks of trees; here it requires a sheltered position. Only a few small plants \$1.50.

V. padifolium. 5-8 ft. Red-branched; semi-evergreen leaves closely set and dark red in autumn. Flowers in short racemes, purple-yellow; fruit purple-black with blue bloom. \$1.50.

* **V. uliginosum.** A little cosmopolite of the northern hemisphere from the mountains to old bogs on the coasts. A very prostrate growth with oval blue leaves and large purple-blue fruits. \$2.00.

* **V. Vitis-Idaea.** 8-12 in. Arctic alpine; stoloniferous; oval dark shiny evergreen leaves; flowers waxy pink urns, red fruit persistent. 75c-\$2.00.

* **V. Vitis-Idaea minus.** This plant hails from Alaska and appears to be a depauperate form of the species. It is smaller in all its parts. But very pretty. \$1.00.

* **V. Vitis-Idaea var.** This plant comes from the mountains of New Hampshire and extends northwestward, at least as far as Alberta, Canada, where we have found it. It is about 3 in. tall but is chiefly distinguished by being prostrate and creeping. It is also more slow-growing. \$1.50.

PRIMULACEAE

Primulaceae is a great family of 28 genera and over 300 species, mostly herbaceous with fleshy roots and many of them adornments to our gardens. An attempt has been made to get together primroses that will do something for our gardens without impossible bother. We are continuing to grow as many different kinds as we can. As fast as we can learn something about each one as to appearance, habits and culture we shall allow them to be sold out and go on from there to others as seed and plants become available.

An interesting point to observe in primroses of acaulis and polyanthus types and auriculas as well is whether they are thrum-eyed (stamens longer than the pistil) or pin-eyed (stamens shorter than the pistil). In England at shows the former commands extra points.

Asiatic Primroses

Primula aurantiaca. A rather spectacular candelabra growing to a little over 12 in. The mid-rib of leaves and stems are crimson; the flowers a rich orange. They should be divided after blooming. It is interesting that they often form new plants on the top of the old flower spike. 75c.

P. Bulleyana. A good and easy doer in damp soil. It produces many whorls of apricot-colored flowers. 50c.

P. dariolica. Very like the English Bird's Eye Primrose, *P. farinosa*. The winterbuds are richly powdered with meal; the flowers rose-pink. 75c.

P. denticulata alba. A beautiful white form with great globular heads of pure white above rosettes of lush green. 75c.

P. chionantha. The snow-primrose of W. China. A rosette of narrow upright thick leaves, smooth above and powdered beneath; large fragrant flowers with a dark purple-blue eye. 50c.

P. Florindae. 2 ft. and much more in rich soil. The foliage is lush and the umbels of nodding fragrant sulphur-yellow flowers are ample. 75c.

P. Forrestii. A dry ledge or scree plant of 9-12 in. Crinkled up-standing leaves; many-flowered umbels of golden orange-eyed flowers. 75c.

P. involucrata. The leaves are dark green and spoon-shaped with definite stems. The flowers are large and white, several in a head. Likes bog conditions or moist rich soil. \$1.00.

P. microdonta alpicola. Our planting is a mixture of varieties and contains the typical pale yellow forms as well as dusty rose, violet and white. 50c.

R. pudibunda. A dwarf early edition of the giant *P. sikkimensis*. 75c.

P. pulverulenta Bartley Strain. One of the best of the candelabra primulas. The flowers are a lovely soft pink, enhanced by the dusting of white meal on the stems and calyces. Developed by G. H. Dalrymple. 75c.

P. rosea grandiflora. Rosettes of smooth green leaves; heads of brilliant carmine flowers. Robust plants. 50c-\$1.00.

P. secundiflora. Medium rosettes with large heads of crimson-violet flowers. 75c.

P. sikkimensis. Rosettes of crinkled leaves and umbels of cowslip-fragrant flowers, pure yellow nodding bells. 75c.

European Primroses

Primula acaulis Edwin Mustoe. Grows to be a large and robust plant with ample (as large as a dollar) madder-pink flowers. Brought with the Edwin Mustoe-family from their Cotswold garden in the "Old Country" to Vancouver Island. \$1.00.

P. Juliae. A creeping plant of smallish smooth dark green leaves, scalloped and heart-shaped; flowers short-stemmed, a clear claret-red. Why this plant is not more greatly appreciated I can not understand. 35c.

Hybrids of P. Juliae are called P. x Juliana. They are usually not creeping but rosetted; the leaves are larger, often crinkled, altogether more of the P. acaulis type. The flowers are larger, much, on somewhat longer stems and of brilliantly clear and unusually soft colors.

P. x Juliana Dorothy. Flowers primrose yellow. 75c.

P. x Juliana Kinlough Beauty. Flowers rose-pink. 75c.

P. x Juliana Mrs. McGillivray. Large flowers of dusty mauve. 75c.

P. x Juliana Mrs. Nettie P. Gale. Small rosettes of good foliage. Flowers open white and turn an apricot pink. \$1.00.

P. x Juliana rosea. Flowers apple-blossom pink. 75c.

P. minima: Eastern Alps. Tiny rosettes of toothed leaves with large rose-purple flowers close upon the green. Scree. I have never been able to induce it to bloom. Of it Will Ingwersen says, "P. minima does well in limestone, and will settle down to a life of prodigal flowering and generous increase." It is doubtful whether this remark makes any one feel better or worse. \$1.00.

P. x biflora. A rare hybrid of P. minima. Two large flowers of bright pink to the scape. \$1.50.

P. x Salisburgensis. Another rare hybrid of P. minima. Flower buds are said to be deep blue opening to lilac with a white eye. \$1.50.

P. Wulfeniana. Rosettes of glossy pointed leaves; 2 in. stem carries several bright rose-mauve flowers. 75c.

Primula Auricula. We have an excellent strain of "fancy" **Primula Auricula**. The rosettes are handsome, many covered with farina; the stems stout, the flowers large and clear of color. In many shades and combinations of violet, rose, purple and maroon. 75c for a single rosette; 50c for each additional rosette on the main stalk. In our own collection we have some fine "Show Auriculas." a few of which we can spare. They had best be seen and selected when in bloom. Some are old named varieties but many are not and for the most part these last have more "quality." They vary in price. \$2.00-\$5.00.

GROUND COVERS FOR USE AMONG RHODODENDRON

BERBERIDACEAE

- * **Vancouveria hexandra.** 10 in. Creeping ground-cover; more delicate in all its parts than Epimedium to which it is related. Pale compound leaves; creamy flowers on wiry stems in Apr. 35c.

DIAPENSIACEAE

An ancient family of few genera and few species. For the most part they are woodlanders, preferring half shade and cool acid soil so friable that fingers can easily be forced through it. A mulch of pulverized sphagnum once a year is beneficial. Beautiful ground covers among rhododendrons and for choice shaded places in the rock garden.

- * **Galax aphylla.** Tufts of leathery shining reniform leaves that turn crimson in winter. Small flowers in 12 in. spikes. 75c-\$1.00.
- * **Shortia galacifolia.** Tufts of smaller oval leaves, crimson in winter; an abundance of crimped pearly bells in March. 75c.
- S. uniflora grandiflora.** One of the most astonishingly beautiful plants; carpets of leathery oval leaves, shining and crimson in the winter; funnel-like bells, 1½ in. across, pink and crimson on the margins; free blooming; early spring. Only a few to spare. \$3.50.

EPACRIDACEAE

Leucopogen Fraseri. A close carpet-forming shrub of 3-6 in. Small pointed stalkless leaves, bronzy-green are imbricated. The long-tubed whitish flowers are borne in the leaf axils and are smoky-lavender and hairy within. They have a strong heliotrope fragrance. The fruits are clear drops of amber. New Zealand. \$1.50.

POLYPODIACEAE (FERNS)

We are growing many ferns in our garden both for the sake of the ephemeral beauty they offer and the coolness of the ground they provide; also, their spreading shade battles against weeds on the outskirt portion of the garden.

There appears to be a growing wave of interest in the garden possibilities of these windlings as plantings by themselves, in combination

with early spring flowers and as the dominant ground-covering vegetation along woodland paths; also an increasing appreciation of their quiet beauty.

We can offer only a few:

- * **Athyrium alpestre var. americana**—the alpine lady-fern. This is not a common fern, being found only at high altitudes and there in small patches which can be seen at some distance because of the bright pale green of the upstanding fronds. The fronds are narrow, finely cut and from 8-24 in. long. In the garden it is extremely long-suffering as to conditions. \$1.00.
- * **Dryopteris Goldiana**—Goldie's woodfern. This fern was named after John Goldie who first discovered it near Montreal in 1818. This is a robust species, one of the finest and the largest ferns of eastern U. S. The full grown frond may reach 2½ ft. in height and 1 ft. in breadth. It is slightly narrower at the base than at the middle. The lower portion of the rachis is well covered with brown scales. \$1.25.
- * **Dryopteris marginale**—the evergreen woodfern. This is a very handsome fern, somewhat blue-green in color; the fronds reaching 2 ft. form an elegant crown. This fern has been described as the nearest we have to a tree-fern in the temperate zone because old specimens have a sort of "trunk" of 4-6 in. \$1.50.
- * **Dryopteris oregana**—the Sierra woodfern. This is a very elegant fern and most beautiful in its native country where it borders brooks and rills. The fronds easily reach 2 ft. and are narrow. They are pale but lively green. It creeps as it grows and in the garden does well enough with little water. 75c.
- * **Onoclea sensibilis**—the sensitive fern. This fern grows from a creeping rootstock which sends up along its length coarse open sterile fronds of several patterns up to 30 in. in length. The "fruiting" fronds are only half this height; the spores are contained in roundish bodies that make these fertile leaves appear very unlike the vegetative parts. It is called the sensitive fern because when it is picked it soon folds together somewhat like the movements that occur in the sensitive plant. 75c.
- * **Osmunda cinnamomea**—the cinnamon fern. This grows from a creeping rootstock and under the most promising conditions of climate, soil and moisture the sterile fronds may become well over 3 ft. The fertile fronds appear as short stiff cinnamon-colored plumes which wither soon. \$1.50.
- * **Osmunda interrupta** (Syn. O. Claytonia.)—the interrupted fern. This is very similar to the above except that it has no fertile frond. The brownish "fruits" appear at intervals on the frond, interrupting the green sterile pinnae—hence its name. \$1.25.

- * **Osmunda regalis**—the royal or flowering fern. This is a very large and handsome fern having been reported as reaching 10 ft. though 6 ft. is usually considered the height of a large specimen. The “fruiting” portion appears as brown flowers at the apex of the frond. \$1.50.
- * **Phegopteris hexagonoptera**. This is a smaller, more delicate fern, usually broader than long and not more than 10-12 in. at its broadest part. It is a creeper. 75c.
- * **Polystichum Andersonii**—the Vancouver fern. This fern is occasionally found along the Pacific coast from Vancouver Island southward into Calif. It is one of the handsomest of the large western ferns and is most interesting because it “proliferates”—that is; it sets buds from which young plants may be grown, either by removing from the plant and rooting in sand or by pinning the frond to the ground. The buds occur sparsely—not more than 3 to a frond and are near its apex. \$1.50.
- * **Pteretis nodulosa**. (Syn. *Onoclea nodulosa*)—the ostrich fern. This is one of the very handsomest of ferns; the fronds are arranged in a vase-like form, narrower at the base than at the middle and may reach to 6 ft. The fertile fronds are not produced till late in summer. They arise in the center of the crown and are much shorter. This plant sends out underground stolons in several directions which then give rise to new individuals. \$1.50.
- * **Woodwardia virginiana**—the Virginia chain fern. This is a fern of rather bold and interesting pattern, the veins forming conspicuous areoles. The “fruiting dots” are in chains. The rootstocks creep. \$1.00.

Note: Many of our American ferns also occur in the British Isles. There, however, they seem to break into interesting varieties which at an early day were collected, propagated and named. Many of these have come to the U. S. but the names have fallen into oblivion. Three are here listed under names extracted by delving in old English books. It is entirely possible that these names are not correct. None of them have been here long enough so that ultimate size can be estimated. All three proliferate.

Polystichum angulare var. aristatum. This is an exceedingly handsome fern, reaching at least to 20 in. It will probably go to more. The pinnae are aristate—that is; tipped with a bristle. This adds greatly to its lacy appearance. \$1.50.

Polystichum angulare var. imbricatum. This is the most finely cut of these three British ferns. Moreover, the pinnae overlap which produces a very plume-like frond. \$1.50.

Polystichum angulare var. multifidum. This is a very dainty fern, the short stalks being covered with brown scales and the pinnae finely cut. The apex breaks into a crest of several pointed branches. \$1.50.

PRIMULACEAE

The hardy cyclamens are not nearly so common in our gardens as they deserve to be. The foliage is very beautiful in texture, shape and color; many are somewhat marbled. The white or pink or crimson flowers are exquisite. They like woodsy soil and the shade of over-hanging branches. They seed themselves but the tiny corms are easily cultivated out of existence.

Cyclamen Atkinsii rubrum. \$1.00.

C. Coum rubrum. \$1.00.

C. ibericum roseum. \$1.00.

C. Neapolitanum. \$1.00.

Soldanelle montana. Forms a close mat of rather kidney-shaped thick leaves. The flowers are rich lavender funnels fringed on the margin. In shade and moist soil this is a very good bloomer and always excites admiration. \$1.00.

RANUNCULACEAE

Anemone nemorosa. All the varieties of wood-anemones are among the most amenable of plants. They can be lifted at any season and soon multiply into substantial colonies.

A. n. fl. pl. An exotic-looking form; white and lovely. 35c.

A. n. Robinsoniana. A pale blue and larger flowered form of the English wind flower. 35c.

A. n. Royal Blue. Flowers of deeper blue. 35c.

* **Coptis asplenifolia.** From Alaska to Vancouver Island. The most beautiful of the goldthreads in foliage which is cut like a fern. 75c.

* **C. laciniata.** Evergreen creeper with finely dissected glossy foliage. Excellent ground cover. 35c.

Hepatica acutiloba Pink Beauty. A beautiful shade of pink which persists in the self-sown seedlings. An early spring flower. 75c.

SAXIFRAGACEAE

Tanakaea radicans. Thread-like creeping stems settle down and grow into a loose clump of thick dark pointed leaves; loose panicles of small creamy flowers in the way of Astilbe simplicifolia. A very good plant for shade. 75c.

PERFECT GARDEN LABELS

We have hunted long for a label that we consider wholly acceptable; we think that at last we have found it in the Perfect Garden Labels. They are of good-looking composition, gray-green in color—inconspicuous among plants—and practically indestructible. Lead pencil writing remains legible after years without protection. They will serve as a record of exact nomenclature which is important to serious gardeners. We are using them ourselves and for your convenience we have agreed to handle them. They will come to you in strong, attractive boxes, post-paid.

We do regret to be compelled to announce that it has become necessary, because of mounting costs of all materials and services, to increase the price. The new prices average slightly less than 20% over the original prices that were set in 1933. We still think it is the best label for the money.

PRICES are as follows:

ROCK GARDEN LABEL

(Length 4 in. width of marking space $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

12 Labels	\$1.15
25 Labels	2.00
100 Labels	7.90

BORDER LABEL

(Length 5 in., width of marking space 2 in.)

12 Labels	\$1.25
25 Labels	2.40
100 Labels	9.25

SHOW GARDEN LABEL

(Length 7 in., width of marking space $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.)

12 Labels	\$1.50
25 Labels	2.90
100 Labels	11.25

TIE-ON LABEL

(Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., width $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Sturdy copper wires in convenient bundles ready bent for attaching.)

100 Labels in box.....	\$3.60
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POT LABEL

(Length 4 in., width $\frac{3}{4}$ in. at wide end.)

100 Labels in box.....	\$3.00
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BOOKS I LIKE AND FIND USEFUL

Alpines in Colour and Cultivation.....	T. C. Mansfield
Dwarf and Slow-Growing Conifers.....	Murray Hornibrook
How Plants Get Their Names.....	L. H. Bailey
Primulas for Garden and Greenhouse.....	E. H. M. Cox and G. C. Taylor
Rhododendrons and the Various Hybrids.....	J. G. Millais
Rhododendrons for Amateurs.....	E. H. M. Cox
Rock Garden Plants.....	Clarence Elliott
The English Rock Garden.....	Reginald Farrer
The Rhododendron Society Year Books	
The Species of Rhododendron.....	Rhododendron Society
The Standard Cyclopedias of Horticulture.....	L. H. Bailey
Trees and Shrubs for Pacific Northwest Gardens.....	John A. Grant and Carol L. Grant
Tree and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles.....	W. J. Bean
Bulletins of the Alpine Society (England)	
Bulletins of the American Rock Garden Society	
Bulletins of the American Primrose Society	

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